





## Japan to Sign Treaty to Curb Nuclear Arms

Diet in No Hurry To Ratify the Pact

By Philip Shabecoff

TOKYO, Feb. 3 (NYT).—The Japanese government announced today its decision to sign immediately the treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

The Foreign Ministry instructed its ambassadors to the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain, the sponsors of the treaty, to sign the treaty for Japan.

However, at a news conference this afternoon, Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi indicated that Japan will be in no hurry to ratify the document.

Japan, the only country to have experienced attack by atomic weapons, will become the 95th nation to sign the nonproliferation treaty.

The government, in announcing its decision, issued a 2,000-word statement calling for, among other things, disarmament by the nuclear powers and equality of treatment for Japan in policing the treaty.

Mr. Aichi said in announcing the government decision that "our country has been supporting the spirit of the treaty and thought it proper to sign the treaty before it becomes effective in order to state Japan's stand more clearly and effectively."

At a news conference this afternoon, Mr. Aichi said that ratification should be considered "prudently" with regard to Japan's national interests. More important than ratification, he said, was for Japan to make known its position on various aspects of the treaty.

To make the treaty effective, the government stated, Japan hopes that Communist China and France, which have nuclear weapons but have indicated they will not sign the treaty, would become parties to it.

Asserting that the treaty was discriminatory in that it permits countries that have nuclear weapons to keep them, the Japanese government called on the nuclear powers to rid themselves of such weapons.

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## Belfast Reportedly Seeking Permission to Double Police

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Prime Minister James Chichester-Clark will ask British Home Secretary James Callaghan for permission to double Northern Ireland's police force when the two meet in London tomorrow, political sources said today.

The sources said security would be a top priority issue in the discussions. The two men were originally expected to review economic problems in semi-autonomous Northern Ireland, but week-long street agitation and explosions have brought the topic of law and order to the surface again.

The crime rate has mounted rapidly since the riots last August, with some Roman Catholic neighborhoods refusing to have their streets patrolled, Sir Arthur Young, inspector general of the Northern Irish police, is said to want a force of 5,000 to 6,000 men to maintain permanent control after British troops leave.

Mr. Chichester-Clark is also expected to ask Britain for additional troops in view of the new unrest.

Extremists stepped up their terror campaign tonight as the deadline approached for Thursday's signing into law of the controversial public order act.

Yesterday, a Roman Catholic church was bombed at Drumonee, smashing windows and causing external damage. Four hours later an explosion rocked a Belfast office.

The importance of the notes, said the sources, is their indication that the Russians are seriously concerned over events and that a Big Four agreement may now be closer than before. The new Russian concern, they said, can be attributed to China's new interest in the situation, fear that the conflict may suck the major powers into the fighting and the instability of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Russia's prime Middle East supporter.

The sources said the new French peace initiative at the United Nations is the kind of "general" agreement that the Big Four might accept, leaving broad discretionary powers to UN mediator Gunnar Jarring to negotiate with the two sides.

Speculation on increased arms deliveries centered on the Russian MIG-23, which so far the Soviet Union has refused to deliver to the Arab countries despite their requests. The Egyptians fly MIG-15s, which are comparable to Israeli-flown Mirage-3s and Phantoms. The MIG-23s are reputed to be better than either Mirage-3s or Phantoms.

This new flurry of diplomatic activity comes as Israel intensifies its bombing activities over Egypt, which the Israelis say is to convince the Egyptians that a war of attrition will not work. Mr. Nasser is now reliably reported to have flown to Moscow some time after the Paris suburb tomorrow.

The congress, the first of the post-De Gaulle era, meets amid Communist efforts to promote talks on left-wing unity with other opposition groups, which have so far given cautious replies.

About 1,000 delegates are due to take their places in a sports arena in Nanterre tomorrow at the start of the five-day congress. They will discuss issues put forward by the party, hear a report on prospects for left-wing unity and elect the ruling central committee.

In the background will be the question of Czechoslovakia, which has caused a division in the French party that the leadership still appears unable to resolve. But the leadership, which originally condemned the Soviet-led invasion, seems to have assured itself of overwhelming strength at the congress and there is little doubt that critics of Moscow will be crushed.

The most prominent of these critics, philosopher Roger Garaudy, is generally expected to lose his place on the central committee.

**French Girl Sets Fire To Herself in London**

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—A French girl was in critical condition today after setting fire to herself in a north London park.

Odile Tschern, 21, from Paris, was reportedly seen blazing "like a torch" by a custodian who wrapped her in his coat and rolled her in the wet grass to smother the flames. She was hospitalized with extensive burns.

Since Jan. 17, there has been a series of self-immolations in various parts of France.

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block headquarters of the moderate New Ulster Movement, organized to back former Prime Minister Terence O'Neill. Early this morning, an explosion blasted the window at a baker's shop in Belfast. There were no injuries reported in any of the incidents.

A police spokesman said all three explosions appeared to be the work of extremists.

The new public order act will give power to police to arrest without warrant. The People's Democracy Group, a student-led militant body, said it would defy the act with demonstrations throughout the country as soon as it became law.

In denying that the new drive would be a purge, party officials have said that a member's entire record would be considered rather than his view of the 1968 reform movement alone. But the emphasis in the letter was clearly on the role of the members during the 1968 movement and since that time.

**Union Leader Resigns**

PRAGUE, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—Karel Polacek today resigned as head of the five-million-strong Czechoslovak trade union council, Prague radio reported.

Mr. Polacek, 57, was removed from the Communist party's ruling Presidium last week, and announced then that he would give up his union job.

**Israel Denies It Received An Ultimatum From Russia**

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the day followed the pattern of the last week. Israeli jets extended their raids along the entire 100-mile front, however, one of the few times their aerial bombardments have covered this distance in a single assault.

The Israelis said the Egyptians were the first in the air. Two Egyptian bombers attacked Israeli coastal bunkers just north of Qantara, the Israelis said, slightly damaging one position.

They described the raid as hit-and-run, indicating that the Egyptian jets dropped their explosives on a single run.

Egypt claimed its planes bombed Israeli bunkers and artillery positions opposite el-Tina and el-Cap, in the northern sector of the waterway area. The New York Times reported from Cairo.

A detachment of commandos also crossed the Gulf of Suez before dawn and fired rockets into Israeli military areas in the town of el-Tor, near the southern end of the Sinai Peninsula, an Egyptian spokesman said today.

(The attacks followed a pledge by President Nasser in a speech last night that the Egyptians would carry on in the struggle against Israel "whatever the sacrifices.")

Last night, Cairo's military spokesman said that Israeli aircraft had dropped time bombs during the day in a residential area at Mangahat, in the middle Nile, causing 31 casualties among civilians and soldiers.

(Such reports on civilian casualties are increasing the pressure for retaliatory action against Israel, the Times reported.)

Today's Israeli assault began at 12:30 p.m. and lasted an hour and a half, with artillery and aircraft positions coming under fire from the Mediterranean Sea to the northern sector of the Gulf of Suez.

The Syrian front remained quiet all day, meanwhile, after four days of increasingly heavy fighting.

The Israelis said the Syrian activity was intended for domestic purposes and for the Arab "confrontation" meeting set for Cairo next Saturday.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said tonight that Israel was not planning to attack the Syrians, but that if the Egyptians observed the cease-fire along the canal, Israel would end its activities.

**Chaban Intervenes to Avert Gaullist Split Over Mideast**

PARIS, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas tonight moved to avert a split in the ruling Gaullist majority over French arms sales to Libya.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas intervened in the increasingly bitter debate between members of the official Gaullist party, the UDR, and the ranks of their parliamentary allies, the Independent Republicans led by Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Although Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has issued a public statement saying he supports the sale of more than 100 French Mirage aircraft to Libya while France maintains its arms embargo on Israel, leading officials of his splinter group launched violent personal attacks on Defense Minister Michel Debré as the architect of that policy.

Independent Republican Secretary-General Michel Fontaivoli Sunday attacked Mr. Debré as a new Sir Basil Zaharoff—a turn-of-the-century arms dealer who peddled weapons in Europe so he could sell weapons.

## Reds Begin To Screen Czech Party

Stand on '68 Reform Is Central Question

PRAGUE, Feb. 3 (NYT).—The Communist party opened a drive today to weed out unrepentant liberals from its rank and file.

With the top levels of the party already purged of leading reformists, the party's Central Committee sent a 6,000-word letter to all party organizations ordering interviews with all party members. They will be asked, among other questions, where they stood during the 1968 reform movement and whether they accept the official justification of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in August that year.

It will not be enough merely to recant to win renewal of the small membership card. The members must accept with deep conviction the most fundamental Marxist-Leninist beliefs and agree to total submission to party discipline with "selflessness and inner enthusiasm."

The process is expected to reduce the total membership to between 500,000 and 750,000, which would be in line with the reported belief in Moscow that the present size, estimated at 1.5 million, is too unwieldy. This represents 10 percent of Czechoslovakia's population. The Soviet party has 13.5 million members, about 5 percent of the population.

In denying that the new drive would be a purge, party officials have said that a member's entire record would be considered rather than his view of the 1968 reform movement alone. But the emphasis in the letter was clearly on the role of the members during the 1968 movement and since that time.

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PRO PANTHERS—Some 350 Black Panther sympathizers—many of them white—demonstrate outside a New York court where 16 Panthers appeared at a conspiracy hearing.

## Norwegian Student Faces Soviet Trial

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—A Norwegian student is to go on trial in Leningrad Monday following a one-man street demonstration there 13 days ago, a Norwegian Embassy spokesman said tonight.

Meanwhile the Italian Embassy today formally called on the Soviet Union to release two Italians arrested five days earlier after a leaflet demonstration in a Moscow square.

An Italian Embassy spokesman said charged officers told Tammamini that the Italian Embassy had been informed that the two were being released.

The Norwegian, Gunnar Ghengseth, was arrested outside a Leningrad store after handing out leaflets protesting the treatment of detained Soviet intellectuals.

He has been charged with "malicious hooliganism" which could mean five years in jail or labor camp. His embassy said the Soviet Foreign Ministry had informed it of the date of the trial today.

The two Italians, Rome surveyor Valterio Tacchi, 33, and Rome secretary Teresa Marinuzzi, 23, are being investigated on similar charges after handcuffing themselves to railings in a big Moscow store and distributing protest leaflets.

The leaflets, addressed to Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, demanded the release of four detained Soviet dissidents.

A fourth Western demonstrator, Belgian student Viktor Van Brantegem, 23, of Ghent, also faces "malicious hooliganism" charge after a one-man handcuff-and-leaflet incident at a Moscow theater Jan. 18.

**Britain Takes Stand CS Gas Allowed by International Law**

LONDON, Feb. 3 (NYT).—The British government took the position tonight that international convention does not bar the use of CS gas.

The announcement came as something of a surprise and as a severe disappointment to campaigners against chemical weapons. Britain had been widely expected to take a leading role in seeking a broader legal ban on gases.

President Nixon, in making a pledge against the use of chemical and biological weapons last Nov. 25, specifically exempted CS gas.

Secretary-General U Thant of the United Nations has urged a more complete ban on gas weapons, including CS. So has a leading American critic of chemical and biological weapons, Rep. Richard D. McCarthy, N.Y.

CS gas produces sensations of choking and blistering. It has been used by U.S. forces in South Vietnam and also by the police in domestic disturbances.

The usefulness of CS gas in domestic situations evidently swayed the British government, after a long internal argument. The gas has been used in Northern Ireland.

Reliable reports said the argument for CS had been made especially by Home Secretary James Callaghan and Defense Minister Denis Healey. Mr. Callaghan has general responsibility for Northern Ireland, and Mr. Healey for the British troops there.

The exact medical effects of CS have been the subject of intense controversy in Britain. An official inquiry held after the gas was used in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, last summer found that it caused acute asthma and bronchitis attacks among persons with impaired health.

Three doctors reported to Mr. Callaghan that healthy persons suffering no lasting damage after exposure. But they asked for a further study, which has not been completed.

Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart disclosed the British decision in a written answer to a question in the House of Commons. He quoted a statement made in 1930 by Hugh Dalton, then a Foreign Office under secretary, indicating that "smoke screens" were "not considered as poisonous and do not therefore come within the terms of the Geneva gas protocol."

But he said that "tear gases" and "blinding gases" were "not considered as poisonous and do not therefore come within the terms of the Geneva gas protocol."

"That is still the government's position," Mr. Stewart said.

"However, modern technology has developed CS smoke which, unlike the tear gases available in 1930, is considered to be not significantly harmful to man in other than wholly exceptional circumstances," he added.

**Soviet Submarine Is Damaged at Sea**

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—A Russian submarine with part of its bow sheared off was limping toward Gibraltar from mid-Atlantic tonight.

Navy sources here said the submarine, escorted by other Soviet warships, was expected in the Gibraltar area early tomorrow.

## Witnesses Say My Lai Unit Committed Atrocities Earlier

By Ted Sell

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—An Army panel investigating the alleged massacre at My Lai, Vietnam, has heard sworn testimony that the same infantry company committed other crimes—rape and murder—in the two months preceding the attack on My Lai in March, 1968.

The Los Angeles Times also learned that the panel heard sworn testimony that the same infantry company committed other crimes—rape and murder—in the two months preceding the attack on My Lai in March, 1968.

The panel, which is headed by Lt. Gen. William R. Peers, is investigating whether yet another rifle company in Task Force Barker was involved in war crimes in 1968.

**Saigon Orders 1-Day Tet Truce**

SAIGON, Feb. 3 (UPI).—The South Vietnamese government announced today it will observe a 24-hour cease-fire during the Tet Lunar New Year period.

The Foreign Ministry said the truce would begin at 6 p.m. (1000 GMT) Thursday. Earlier, the Viet Cong announced their forces would observe a four-day shutdown starting at 7 a.m. Thursday (2300 GMT tomorrow).

The three-day Lunar New Year holiday starts Friday.

American military spokesman had no immediate statement on the South Vietnamese cease-fire announcement. In the past, U.S. forces have followed the South Vietnamese lead in observing cease-fires. This year's Tet truce will be the 15th cease-fire of the nine-year-old war.

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## Fights Force Recess in N. Panther Trial

Defendants, Spectators Scuffle With Guards

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—The trial of 13 Black Panther Party members charged with conspiracy to public places was recessed after the defendants and about 100 spectators scuffled with court guards.

The violence erupted as defendants accused State Supreme Court Judge John M. Murphy of denying them their constitutional rights when he refused a bid to have part of a videotape record read.

As they called him a "pig" and "racist," a woman audience shouted at the judge ordered her removed from court.

When guards tried to remove young Negroes in the audience, they scuffled with the guards, who were removed.

Meanwhile, fistfights broke out at the 13 defendants were led out of the court by the disturbance apparently timed when they moved another room.



# Fights School Integration Deadline Panther Assesses Without Much Change

By James T. Wooten

LANTA, Feb. 3 (UPI)—A court deadline for total integration in more than 40 school districts has passed with little change in the racial composition of their classrooms.

## Senate Panel Delays Vote in Carswell

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The Senate Judiciary Committee stalled the Supreme Court nomination of G. Harrold Carswell today, trying to tie it to a vote on a bill that would require a committee to hold public hearings on the nomination and meet for at least 10 days before the Senate votes on it.

Sen. Strom Thurmond, D-S.C., a foe of the amendment and a supporter of Judge Carswell, consumed much of the day's session "discussing" his objection to the nomination of Carswell. Sen. Bayh, D-Ind., aimed at ending the electoral reform debate.

Sen. Thurmond was at the center of a "discussion" on the nomination of Carswell, now a judge on the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. He sides with delay as helping the nation to the nomination.

Quick Solution Seen  
Chairman James O. Eastland, Miss., and ranking committee member Roman L. Hruska, R., called a joint press conference to say they felt sure the matter could be ironed out in the committee tomorrow or Thursday.

Eastland disclosed that Judge Carswell probably will file his response by Thursday to the charges made by civil rights lawyers that he was biased against them. The committee rejected a motion to recall the witness, stand still and wait to invite him to reply in writing.

He voted against calling Judge Carswell back for more testimony on Feb. 2, indicating that a majority is satisfied that opponents do not make a substantial case. Eastland predicted a 2-to-1 margin for Judge Carswell and the same margin on the floor.

Refusal to Honor Pompidou Urged in Congressmen  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—A group of Democratic congressmen today called on their colleagues to boycott French President Georges Pompidou's scheduled address before a joint session of Congress.

The congressmen, in a letter sent to the full House membership, said they were urging boycott of the address and other ceremonies because of France's arms aid to Arab nations and the "one-sided and prejudiced" policy of the Pompidou government in the Middle East.

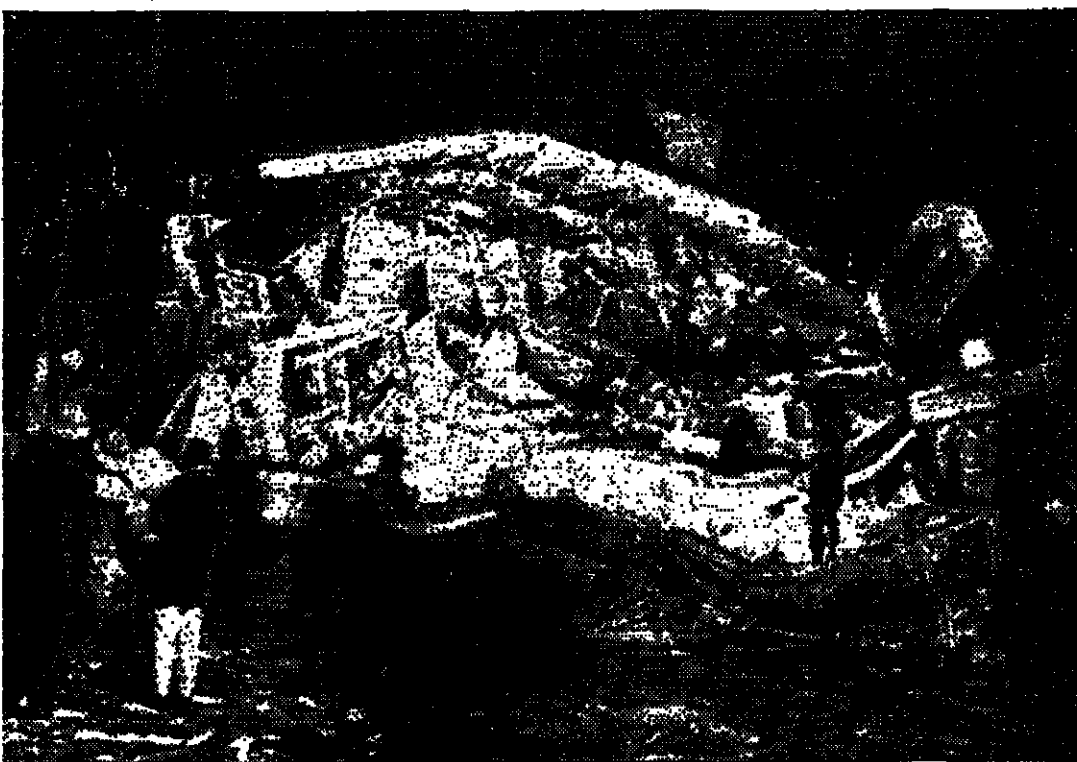
Pompidou, who will arrive in Washington Feb. 23 for his first visit, is scheduled to deliver a joint session of Congress Feb. 24.

The congressmen—Democrats Ramon Podell, Frank J. Brasco, Mario Biaggi, of New York, Roman Pucinski, of Illinois—said they had "mixed feelings" about the French president because of his long history of Franco-American friendship.

But the policies of France under Pompidou in trying to "bring" U.S. attempts in her efforts is such that we do feel that we can participate in homage rendered to him by Congress," the congressmen in their letter.

Units Unit to Reconvene  
OSCOV, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to reconvene the Geneva Disarmament Conference on Feb. 17, Tass announced today. It said that the American and Soviet co-chairmen had agreed on the date after consulting the other members of the committee.

Paradise in the Sun  
**ESTORIL**  
splendid beaches, delightful scenery, festivals and flowers, fine hotels, superb food, gay casinos, roulette and other amusements, and a pleasant climate year round. Let us tell you about it. Junta de Turismo, Estoril, Portugal.



Rescuers work with spotlights searching for victims of the Shaker Heights blast.

## Senate Committee Votes 7.5% Tax On Plane Tickets

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The Senate Finance Committee approved a new 7.5 percent domestic airline ticket tax and a 3-per-person foreign ticket tax.

Chairman Russell Long, D-La., said he expects the legislation to reach the Senate floor later this month.

President Nixon, in his budget proposal, had called on Congress to increase the passenger ticket tax from 5 percent to 8 percent.

## \$449 Million Added by Nixon To Health-Education Request

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—President Nixon proposed today a specific compromise for the vetoed Labor-HEW appropriations bill that still fell considerably short of the figure House Democrats want.

The President said in a letter to House Speaker John W. McCormack, D-Mass., that he would accept \$449 million more than he originally requested.

A House appropriations subcommittee, which has been working on the \$19.7 billion bill since Mr. Nixon vetoed it last week, listened to administration leaders explain the President's letter. But they took no action.

Some Democrats have said that they hoped to compromise nearer an \$800 million increase than the \$449 million the President recommended.

The bill the President vetoed contained \$126 billion more than he recommended. He said that the boost was inflationary and wasteful.

The Senate yesterday approved by voice vote a continuing resolution to permit Labor, HEW and the Office of Economic Opportunity to continue paying their bills through the end of February while Congress works out a compromise bill.

The biggest increase the President proposed was \$238 million to the much criticized but politically popular program of school aid to districts with a large number of federal workers.

The President originally asked for \$202 million and Congress voted \$800 million. The President said today he would accept \$449 million.

"My proposal provides full funding for children whose parents live and work on federal installations, partial funding for children whose parents do not live on federal installations, and a 'no hardship' guaranteeing that as a result of these changes no school district will have a budget less than 95 percent of what it had in 1969," Mr. Nixon wrote.

For vocational education, the President originally asked for \$230 million. Congress voted \$362 million. The President said he would compromise on \$300 million.

On the supplemental school program, the President asked \$118 million and Congress voted \$185 million. The President proposed a compromise at \$156 million.

On Title I, school aid for poor children, the President requested \$215 million and Congress voted \$250 million.

## Calif. Educator, McGill, Named Head of Columbia

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (UPI)—William J. McGill, chancellor of the University of California at San Diego, was named president of Columbia University yesterday.

His appointment ended an 18-month presidential search that began with the retirement of Dr. Grayson Kirk in the wake of student disorders that forced Columbia to close for six weeks in the spring of 1968.

Dr. McGill, a 47-year-old psychologist, will succeed Dr. Andrew W. Cordier, 68, who served as acting president of Columbia for a year until being named president last August.

Tax Office Bombed  
MONTBRISON, France, Feb. 3 (UPI)—A plastic charge exploded, destroying tax offices here yesterday and blowing out windows in apartments in the building. No one was injured. Police were seeking a connection between the blast and the making of a tax office in nearby Lyons last week.

## Blast Levels City Building In Cleveland Suburb, 14 Hurt

SHAKER HEIGHTS, Ohio, Feb. 3 (UPI)—A violent explosion, possibly caused by a bomb, leveled the municipal building of this Cleveland suburb yesterday.

At least 14 persons were injured, one of them critically, reports said. "We presume that an explosion of this magnitude would involve a bombing," said Milton Kafoglis, of the U.S. Treasury Department, who led investigators through the debris.

Police said today the explosion may have been caused by a bomb carried into the building by a teenage boy.

The blast crippled operations of the 59-man Shaker Heights police force and suspended all court functions. Five policemen, a judge and the clerk of courts were among the injured.

Police Chief Carl Longstreet reported a 13 or 14-year-old boy was seen carrying a long, wooden box into the building shortly before the explosion.

"He entered by the side door and used a ramp to the main corridor of the first floor," Mr. Longstreet said. "No one saw him leave by the side door. He may have gone out the front door or he still may be there in the rubble."

The blast collapsed the large brick building that served the city of 36,000 people as a police station, jail and municipal court.

A local official said the explosion "could have been a gas explosion or it could have been a bomb."

However, a spokesman for the East Ohio Gas Co. said the blast was not likely caused by gas because the gas meter was still in working order today.

Rep. Rivers to Run Again  
CHARLESTON, S.C., Feb. 3 (AP)—Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, D-S.C., formally announced last night for his 16th term in Congress. Among those pledging support was Gen. Mark W. Clark, former president of the Citadel.

A native of Italy, Dr. Rastelli received his medical degree at the University of Parma.

After a stint as research assistant in the Mayo graduate school and as a Mayo Foundation scholar in open-heart surgery, Dr. Rastelli was named in December, 1968, to head open-heart surgery research.

Mrs. P. A. B. Widener 2d  
NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Mrs. Peter A. B. Widener 2d, 71, one of the great ladies of international thoroughbred racing, died early today in her hotel apartment of a heart attack after a long series of illnesses.

The former Gertrude Douglas, of Albany, N.Y., raced in this country and in France under her own colors. Her notable stallion Polynesian won the preakness in 1945 and sired Native Dancer, Blue Tom and Grey Dawn II were her outstanding winners from her French stable.

She also had been the owner of Hula Dancer, the top filly in French racing in 1962, and Dan Cupid, a consistent French winner who sired the famed Sea Bird.

Mrs. Widener maintained an apartment in the Lovell Hotel here, a home in Northeast Harbor, Maine, and a mansion in Paris, out of the wideness of which she identified with Philadelphia, where Mr. Widener's grandfather, the original P. A. B. Widener, developed the street railroad system.

"Pompoiff"  
MADRID, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—Internationally known Spanish clown "Pompoiff"—Jose Maria Aragon—who spent more than half a century making children laugh, was buried here today following his death yesterday from throat cancer at the age of 62.

Pompoiff and his elder brother "Tedy" (Theodor) retired in 1967 after working together for 54 years in circuses in Europe, Africa, the United States and South America.

Dr. Camillo Artom  
WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., Feb. 3 (AP)—Italian-born Dr. Camillo Artom, 78, an internationally known biochemist and professor emeritus at Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest University, died today at his home here after a long illness.

Dr. Artom fled Fascist Italy with his wife and came to Wake Forest in 1933. His research at Bowman Gray centered on body fats and the results contributed to medical progress against hardening of the arteries.

## NASA Change In Safety Rule On Launches

Apollo-11 Debris Fell Near German Vessel

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Feb. 3 (AP)—Seven minutes after the Apollo-11 astronauts blasted off on their historic moon-landing mission last July 16, sailors aboard a German ship far at sea watched pieces of debris fall into the water around them.

Chunks of the 150-ton first stage of the Saturn-5 booster rocket fell into the Atlantic Ocean 375 miles northeast of Cape Kennedy.

Because of this incident, shipping interests now are informed whenever a rocket is to be launched from the cape and where its stages are likely to land, a space agency range safety expert reported yesterday.

Earlier Review  
In a paper presented at a launch operations meeting, Dr. Adolf H. Knoch of NASA's Kennedy Space Center said that "an earlier statistical study led to the conclusion that it was not necessary to take any action whatsoever as far as potential hazards to shipping are concerned due to impact of spent stages."

But after the experience with the German vessel Vegesack, he said, "information about stage impact locations is made available to maritime interests internationally."

Dr. Knoch complained that range users, such as the Air Force, NASA, Navy or industrial contractors, often provide late information on the mission of a rocket and thus make the job more difficult for range safety.

U.S. to Quit Selling Savings Stamps  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Treasury Department said yesterday it will end the sale of U.S. savings stamps June 30.

The stamps have been sold primarily through schools but the cost of handling the program has risen and participation has not increased in recent years.

David M. Kennedy, Secretary of the Treasury, urged parents and teachers to encourage youngsters to complete their stamp albums and exchange them for U.S. savings bonds, which now pay 5 percent interest per annum when held to their maturity of five years and ten months. Unfilled albums may be used to buy savings bonds at banks or may be redeemed for cash at post offices.

Mr. and Mrs. Koepchne Hurt in Car Accident  
BLAKESLEE, Pa., Feb. 3 (AP)—The parents of Mary Jo Koepchne, the young secretary who drowned in Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's car last summer, were injured Sunday night when their car ran off a road in a mountainous area and overturned while swerving to avoid a deer.

Mrs. Joseph Koepchne, 61, of Beckley, W. Va., was reported in satisfactory condition at a hospital in nearby Stroudsburg. Her husband, 68, was treated for cuts and bruises.

U.S. March Draft Quota  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Pentagon yesterday called for the draft of 19,000 men in March, the same as February's quota. All will go to the Army.

## GE Home Plant Against Contract But Approval Gains Among Others

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Striking General Electric Co. employees in Schenectady, N.Y.—site of the company's largest plant—rejected today a proposed contract settlement. Voting elsewhere in the country, however, appeared to favor the new pact.

"It's almost impossible to lose," said a spokesman in New York for the AFL-CIO International Union of Electrical Workers, which represents about 80,000 strikers and is the largest of the 14 unions involved in the GE walkout.

The Schenectady vote, taken by a show of hands, was 5 to 3 against acceptance of the contract, said Joseph Mangino, business agent for Local 301 of the IUEW.

An IUEW spokesman in New York said in mid-afternoon that the total vote of 71 locals reporting was 28,762 for acceptance of the contract to 15,575 against.

Voting on the contract is not expected to be concluded until tomorrow.

The tentative contract agreement, aimed at ending a nationwide strike of more than three months, would provide wage increases ranging from 61 to 82 cents an hour for all workers, depending on whether rising living costs brought the full cost-of-living clauses into effect. Some workers would get more under a provision of the 40-month pact providing extra money for special skills. The workers averaged \$3.25 an hour before the strike.

Two Held in Argentine Crash In Which 236 May Have Died  
BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Railroad investigators said today they were investigating the possibility that a psychological lapse brought on by an armed robbery caused the Argentine train disaster that may have killed as many as 236 persons.

Police were holding assistant station master Maximiliano and signalman Bartolome Ayama in protective custody for their part in the Sunday crash in which a speeding express struck the rear of a stalled local train. No charges were filed against the two men.

The men worked in the station shack at Benavidez station a mile from the scene of the accident and were held up by bandits seven hours before the accident occurred. The bandits seized 1,400 pesos (\$400).

Investigators said they feared the shock of the holdup may have upset the two men, who are accused of having failed to stop the speeding Tucuman express train and of routing it onto the track used by the local.

The exact number killed in the crash was not known.

Supreme Court Refuses to Bar Sinatra Subpoena  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Supreme Court today refused by a 4-to-3 vote to bar the arrest of Frank Sinatra for refusing to answer a subpoena from the New Jersey State Investigation Commission.

The singer's lawyer, Bruce W. Kauffman, said, in asking the court to act, that the subpoena was illegal and the commission unconstitutional.

He said Mr. Sinatra would be faced with false and malicious statements purportedly connecting him with organized crime and racketeering were he to appear.

Mr. Kauffman said the subpoena issued more than six months ago was a "fishing expedition" that could cause the star grave and irreparable injury.

U.S. March Draft Quota  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Pentagon yesterday called for the draft of 19,000 men in March, the same as February's quota. All will go to the Army.



All major international airlines are members of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) and have agreed on basic regulations. But the difference is when you do more than those regulations require. Here are a few examples: A Lufthansa mechanic has to study 3 1/2 years before he is allowed to tighten a bolt on the plane. And the man who supervises him has to

have at least ten years of experience. Our pilots make twice as many flights in the sweat shop -- the flight simulator -- than international regulations require.

Our ticket agents go to a special school to study fare calculation. On a lot of long-distance flights you can save money depending on how your fare is calculated.

Our stewards and stewardesses speak the languages of all 58 countries we fly to. And not only the four that are required.

And our chief cook, for example, had a lot of research and testing done to find a good German beer that travels well on jet aircraft and that can be stored anywhere in the world without changing its taste.

You see, we work hard to be different.

Lufthansa



## Budgetary Beginning

In its tight-rope balance no less than its tentative changes in priorities, President Nixon's budget reflects the essential caution of his policy. But it also reflects the disorders of a Congress preparing to face the electorate. For Mr. Nixon is not a free agent in prescribing fiscal remedies for national ills; he is dependent upon a Congress which is, in a party sense, hostile, and in a parliamentary sense lacking leadership.

Obviously, with the Vietnamese war only starting to run down, great savings in military expenditures could not be expected. And in the costly game of matching Soviet missile developments—even if the hope of ending that contest by agreement still exists—the ABM commitment remains a heavy burden. On the domestic side, the positive elements of Mr. Nixon's program have been snarled by the familiar pre-election congressional penchant for reducing taxes and increasing expenditures. The results are far from clear-cut, and certainly calculated to annoy or disappoint many.

Nevertheless, the President has made a beginning in altering the budget from a top-heavy addition to defense spending in the direction of pressing domestic urgencies. Given Mr. Nixon's substantial popular backing, there is no reason to anticipate that

his budget will be regarded as catastrophic on its face—its eventual assessment must depend upon developments.

If disengagement can proceed at a reasonable pace in Vietnam, if the crisis of the cities does not reach explosive proportions, if the economy can shake off inflation without dropping into a serious recession—if, in a word, Mr. Nixon is given the time to carry out his full policy of gradual readjustment, this budget might come to be regarded as a signpost on that new road to which, Mr. Nixon says, his administration is committed.

There are many grave "ifs." External events are far from predictable, and they will have their effect upon a potentially explosive internal situation in which economics and aspirations play different, and sometimes contradictory, roles. The budget, like Mr. Nixon's whole course, is not a clarion call to overcome obstacles in reaching some high goal, but a pragmatic adjustment to the world that Mr. Nixon and his advisers see about them. It may leave the idealists deflated, but as the product of many complex pressures and forces, it at least shows that the Nixon administration has a direction, a thrust, whose pace many would fault, but whose ends are sane and sound.

## Confusion on Nigerian Aid

Nigeria is a sovereign nation, understandably sensitive about advice from abroad. It is not for the United States to tell Nigeria how to help the hungry, the penniless and the sick in the aftermath of civil war.

But it would be equally wrong for Americans to forget the victims of the Nigerian war or to pretend that an effective relief system is functioning when there is no solid factual basis for that judgment. With all the goodwill and compassion expressed by the government in Lagos, there are grounds for concern about conditions in the heartland of the defeated Ibos.

The situation has begun to improve, but careful sources still speak of administrative chaos and hunger in the southern portion of the final rebel redoubt around Owerri. Urgently needed trucks and jeeps have arrived in Lagos but have only started to reach the disaster area, east of the Niger.

Trained personnel to distribute food and man hospitals are still desperately short.

Even when the Nigerian government has requested specific relief items from abroad, there seem to be administrative delays and difficulties about their delivery at the points of need. A relief program is taking shape, but slowly. In the meantime, people are suffering and dying.

Public concern is bound to be exacerbated by the difficulty of obtaining accurate current information on life in the occupied area. Lagos has permitted only three trips into the area by foreign correspondents since the end of the war three weeks ago.

In this confused situation, the U.S. government is quite properly saying very little. Its duty is to encourage and provide what help Lagos requires. Americans can only maintain their concern and hope that a spirit of urgency takes hold soon in the Nigerian relief effort.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Tory Prospects

The Tories have now reached that difficult period in an opposition's life when they have to decide just how much of their policies to disclose for public scrutiny. Reveal too much, and the government are presented with sitting targets for criticism and with opportunities for a pre-emptive strike. Disclose too little, and the policies seem to be mere gimmicks for electoral consumption.

But in making a political challenge on law and order the Tories are selecting a point of attack where not only is public concern especially acute, but where the government's touch is most sure. At the moment all that can be said is that the Tories have begun in the right way and are emphasizing the right priorities.

—From The Times (London).

### Looking at Nixon

President Nixon in January, 1970, looked different than in January, 1969. One year ago, the beginning of his mandate, he was turned toward the future and ready to approach it with other views about the world and with visions different from his predecessor.

This time, the new chief of the White House looked at the past, because only from it, from the times of Lyndon Johnson, could he derive a sense of threats which dominated his last week's consideration of such problems as the Vietnam and Middle East wars, the sense of excessive reliance on arms, and too little on negotiations.

—From Borba (Belgrade).

### The New American Budget

President Nixon's budget emphasizes again, if that were necessary, the tone of his cautious administration. He has told Congress that it indicates a shift in priorities from defense to "human resources."

Of more immediate urgency, it may be doubted whether Mr. Nixon's budget is sufficiently severe to restrain the present rapid rate of inflation and to give America's balance of payments a much-needed boost. The President himself until recently gave every sign of aiming for a much more mas-

sive budget surplus. To the extent that he has to bow to a Congress which perennially prefers new spending projects to the taxes which finance them, he and the Federal Reserve Board will have to rely even more heavily on monetary policy.

Yet, as Mr. Wilson has just reminded him, his allies fear an American recession, albeit a mild one, this year. Mr. Nixon will need great skill and nerve to square the economic circle.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Interest in the U.S. budget is not just academic. If the President gets his figures wrong not only the American public but the whole trading world may suffer as a consequence. If Washington is too lenient in its assault on domestic inflation the payments deficit will continue.

This is to invite new speculation against the dollar, something which never helps sterling. On the other hand, if the President employs too big a sledgehammer he will knock the economy into a serious recession.

There are signs that a recession may have started already. If it is mild and short-lived the consequences will not be serious. But the longer the stagnation in American industrial output is maintained, the bigger the impact of a slowdown of U.S. import buying will have on world trade.

—From The Guardian (London).

The cuts (in the space program) must inevitably mean some hardship because 50,000 people will be laid off by the space agency and contractors. On the other hand, it can hardly be said that the space program faces bankruptcy.

Support for science work has increased slightly at the expense of manned space flights. This will no doubt satisfy some scientists who have been critical about the lack of opportunities afforded by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for carefully conducted investigation. Nevertheless, one of the major scientific projects, the Viking series of flights, has been deferred for two years.

—From The Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 4, 1895

PARIS—One of the dispatches from the Herald's correspondent at Shanghai, conveys the important news that the negotiations for peace between China and Japan have been abruptly interrupted. The Japanese Government had made it a condition of the negotiations that the Chinese envoys should have plenipotentiary powers, and plenipotentiary powers they were supposed to have been given. Now, however, it appears that the Peking Government, with characteristic duplicity, has limited the powers of its representatives. This is sad. Sooner or later, China must face the facts.

### Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 4, 1820

PARIS—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler suggests that the United States deport or exile the "American Reds" to the Philippine Islands. Mr. Maximilian M. Kalaw, secretary of the Philippine Mission, objects, asserting that a "radical colony on one of the islands of the Philippines would be sending in the poison of radicalism and would undo the work of twenty years of American altruism." With pride, Mr. Kalaw calls attention to the fact that the Philippines is "the only free land from any form of bolshevism in the hither world that we know today."



*'That's Not an Enemy Attack, Children—Those Are Friendly Fellow-Americans.'*

## From the Seine to the Nile

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME—In considering the new phase of diplomatic movement in the Mediterranean, sight should not be lost of one possible long-range consequence of France's Libyan initiative. By accidental fallout if not deliberate design, perhaps this could ultimately help persuade President Nasser that Egypt's primary interests lie southward and westward in Africa rather than eastward and northward in Asia.

Certainly Cairo is now devoting more attention to relations with the Sudan and Libya and even counseled the new Libyan government to favor France over Russia in projected arms purchases. Moscow had immediately offered a large weapons deal to the colonels who seized power in Tripoli—just as it negotiated a similar deal with Sudan's new regime last summer. Nasser has always envisioned a leading role for Cairo in a connected series of circles embracing the oil-filled Arab world, Africa and Islam. But the cancerous Palestine war has absorbed virtually all Egypt's limited energy.

### Ancient Link

Undoubtedly Nasser feels drawn by the link between the Nile Valley and western Asia. This dates back to Biblical times and was reinforced when the Kurdish warrior, Saladin, joined Egypt and Syria in war against the Christian Crusaders, a conflict many Arabs compare with the war against Jewish Israel.

In the history of Egypt—the world's oldest nation state—there has often been competition between its western Asian (Middle East) interests and its African interests.

primarily aimed up the Nile toward the Sudan. British diplomacy, fully aware of this, sought to focus Egyptian attention increasingly on the Middle East.

The instrument for this effort was the Arab League, more or less invented by London more than a quarter century ago with Cairo as its headquarters. It has been widely suspected that Britain's purpose was to attract Egypt into the evolving politics of the Arabian Peninsula and away from the Sudan.

The Sudan, then governed by an Anglo-Egyptian condominium, was in fact wholly under British sway. Moreover, the British had put immense effort into its development and felt about the Sudanese with an emotion comparable to that American missionaries and businessmen once felt about China.

By the time World War II was ending, Britain's ascendancy in Egypt itself was obviously doomed and, to try and retain Sudanese primary, it was thought desirable to urge Cairo's energies northeastward. This was recognized by Abdul Rahman Azam, first secretary general of the Arab League.

Azam was an Egyptian who had previously felt drawn in another direction—Libya, a former Italian colony where Britain hoped also to play the major postwar role.

It would be exaggerating to say that the purpose of contemporary French diplomacy is to reverse the trend started by London and to diminish Egyptian interest in the Arabian Peninsula by encouraging its attention back to the Sudan and Libya. Nevertheless this long-

range possibility has not eluded the Quai d'Orsay. Paris would surely be satisfied if Cairo drew closer to Khartoum and Tripoli and, in so doing, lessens the danger of continued Soviet penetration into North Africa.

French strategy has always seen the need to erect some kind of barrier running southward into Africa from the Mediterranean. In order to avoid the outflanking of Western Europe by Soviet influence. At various times, under the Fourth and Fifth Republics, Paris has called the attention of its allies to the need for such an "axis."

This was contemplated only in military terms but, as West Europe's petroleum requirements kept increasing, assured access to oil became an additional requirement. Libya, the link between Egypt and Sudan on the east, and Tunisia and Algeria on the west, came to be the point where these policy aspects converged.

The question now is whether the 1970s will see a grandiose evolution, a switch of Egyptian energies into Africa and out of Asia and development of a more genuinely neutral Egypt-Sudan-Libya bloc, less subject to Soviet domination.

This is all, of course, still vague conjecture. Aspects of the idea were attempted by postwar Italy during the 1950s and failed. Perhaps it will have to be "Europe" as an entity, rather than France or any other component, which will have to foster so grand an enterprise. At any rate one can detect diplomatic movement in the Mediterranean.

## Mr. Nixon and the Environment

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—Suddenly, the new American concern for the environment is evidenced everywhere from student activist teachings to the speeches of the big industrialists. This concern even got official recognition in President Nixon's State of the Union message. The Everglades have been saved, against all odds, and Nixon says he will now spend all the money Congress has appropriated to clean up the waters.

So it may seem surprising to raise a word of warning. But just last year there was a somewhat similar phenomenon, when the disclosure that a number of millionaires paid no income taxes produced a ferocious public demand for the kind of "tax reform" in which there had been no visible interest before. We did get tax reform as a result, but when the politicians were through with it, there was also for years to come the revenue growth needed for increased public-sector spending.

### Second Thoughts

It would be a serious error to underestimate the importance of environmental concern: to restore some sensible balance between man and nature is quite literally a matter of life and death. Second thoughts about Nixon's State of the Union message, which was more than half devoted to the environmental question, nevertheless may be in order—particularly since in it the President stated an ambitious design:

"This land that is ours together is a great and a good land," he said. "It is also an unfinished land. The challenge of perfect-

ing it is the summons of the seventies."

Aside from the somewhat overblown word "perfecting," this was right to the point, because the severest challenge facing American society today and the gravest concern of the alienated younger generation, is to make the practice of American life and the processes of American institutions conform reasonably to those American ideals of liberty and equality and justice so often and so ringingly proclaimed—and so casually and so widely violated.

But what is to be made of the fact that after this good start, Nixon devoted virtually all of the domestic portions of his message to the problems of the environment, with heaviest emphasis on water pollution? Four brief paragraphs, at the top of Page 5 of the White House print of the text, describe the President's proposed welfare reforms and revenue-sharing program, as well as a laundry list of social concerns (health, education, housing, transportation, equal voting rights, etc.). This is less than Nixon said, in the passage immediately following, on inflation, and much less than what he then went on to say about crime. All the rest of the speech concerned the environment.

The net effect was to make this the first State of the Union message in a decade that was not devoted primarily, in its domestic portions, to the inequities and injustices of American life—to attacks of various kinds on poverty, discrimination, hunger, ill health, helplessness and exploitation.

It might be said rather cynically—especially since Nixon has not

in his previous career audibly stressed his concern for pure air and water—that such a State of the Union message was a clever ruse to divert attention from the environment and away from, say, the ghetto. Since, suddenly, almost everyone, rich, poor, and in between, is concerned about choking to death, or dying lakes and rivers, or the ice-cap melting, or the population explosion, and since some, at least, of these more prominent concerns represent finite challenges which can conceivably be met by energy, technology and money, a political program built on rescuing the environment looks both popular and feasible. These are virtues that cannot be discovered in programs to meet most of the other social ills—like poverty and discrimination—that have come under the disfavor of the middle class.

But another way to look at it—giving Nixon the benefit of the doubt—is that he is being shrewd enough to take advantage of a flood moving toward its crest. Precisely because virtually everyone has become concerned at last about the environment—although the speed of some of the more prominent and public concerns is unsettling—perhaps Nixon has seen this as the one political force that can bring wide acceptance for heavy social investment in America in the bitter climate of a re-early seventies. Either way you look at it, it's splendid to have so much public and political support for what once seemed a hopeless cause. But, either way, saving the environment is by no means the same as "perfecting" America in the seventies. The danger is that the one worthy goal may lead us the more easily to slight all the others.

## Funny Kind of System For Running a Country

By David S. Broder

CAMBRIDGE—About ten days ago House Majority Leader Carl Albert of Oklahoma publicly conceded that the "classic and difficult struggle" then beginning over the President's veto of the health-education-welfare appropriation bill "will be one of form only, not of substance."

"Substance will not be at issue," the Democratic leader explained, "because everyone, the President included, is for education—just as they are for apple pie, motherhood and football."

Now that the fight has ended with the House sustaining Mr. Nixon's veto and the administration proposing a compromise on school funds, the judgment is all but universal that everybody had a little healthy winter exercise and no one was hurt.

The President is smugly satisfied that he has shown his political muscle to the opposition-controlled Congress and has impressed the silent majority by parading his devotion to economy in history's first televised veto.

The Democrats appear equally pleased with themselves in their assumed role as the school kid's pal. They had solidified their political alliance with the big education lobby, whose members and funds can be so helpful in this fall's campaign.

With the knowing wink of the insider who understands that the best fights are those which no one loses, official Washington has relegated the sham battle over the veto to that vast category of incidents which provide a few days' gossip and headlines and then can safely be forgotten.

### Credibility at Stake

At the risk of being heretical, I would like to suggest that it is precisely that sort of charade that is destroying the credibility of the American system of self-government.

If there is one thing that is obvious to everyone today, it is that the system of public education, which has been the principal vehicle for the progress and unity of this nation, is in a state of collapse in many big cities.

Yet the President of the United States, who claimed in his veto message that "there are no goals which I consider more important for this nation than to improve education and to provide better health care for the American people," somehow never found time in his whole first year in office to send to Congress a single message on the subject of education.

Largely as a result of that vacuum of presidential leadership, significant administration proposals for helping urban education—including a model school project in Washington, programs to reduce drop-outs in "poverty" areas, and a modest increase in the teachers' corps—were scuttled by Congress with hardly a murmur.

There was a lot of rhetoric from the liberal Democrats about re-ordering priorities, just as there had been last year from the same people on the subject of tax reform. But in both cases the liberal rhetoric was a mere disguise for off-in-tax cuts and federal education dollars—to the poor, the black, the uneducated and the needy but to the well-subsidized

ment, and a situation of de-

formed birth control coupled a general regression of industrial processes supported by a refined technology. This

have to be undertaken along a global effort to work out a equitable distribution of resources. We in the United States up to the essential thrust of a system that supports affluence with a disproportionate flow of non-renewable raw coming in from all over the world. Why should we be permitted to turn out Snow-Mobiles, for example, when millions of people

hunger? We are wasting resources and polluting the atmosphere, producing nothing of substantial utility. I say good for the boy who is returning to the soil a way of life that harmonizes the earth and places them in balance with the creation of hands, as God intended.

NEIL R. HORN

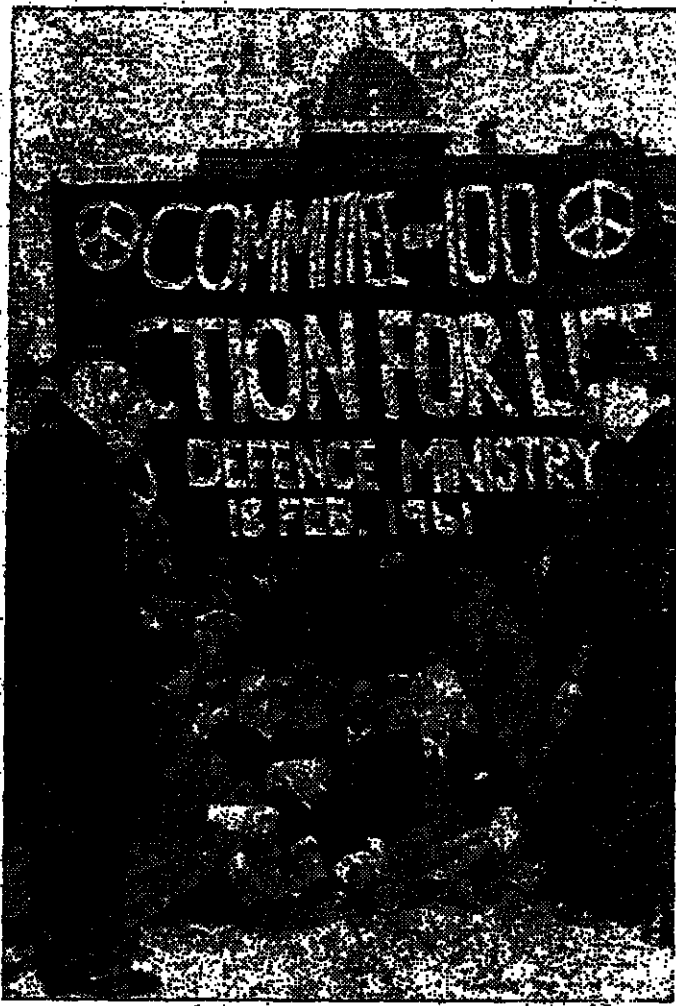
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Australia (air)	75.00	225.00	450.00	825.00
Australia (sea)	65.00	195.00	390.00	735.00
Belgium (air)	75.00	225.00	450.00	825.00
Belgium (sea)	65.00	195.00	390.00	735.00
Brazil (air)	75.00	225.00	450.00	825.00
Brazil (sea)	65.00	195.00	390.00	735.00
Canada (air)	75.00	225.00	450.00	825.00
Canada (sea)	65.00	195.00	390.00	735.00
France (air)	75.00	225.00	450.00	825.00
France (sea)	65.00	195.00	390.00	735.00
Germany (air)	75.00	225.00	450.00	825.00
Germany (sea)	65.00	195.00	390.00	735.00
Greece (air)	75.00	225.00	450.00	825.00
Greece (sea)	65.00	195.00	390.00	735.00
India (air)	75.00	225.00	450.00	825.00
India (sea)	65.00	195.00	390.00	735.00
Italy (air)	75.00	225.00	450.00	825.00
Italy (sea)	65.00	195.00	390.00	735.00
Japan (air)	75.00	225.00	450.00	825.00
Japan (sea)	65.00	195.00	390.00	735.00
Libya (air)	75.00	225.00	450.00	825.00
Libya (sea)	65.00	195.00	390.00	735.00
Mexico (air)	75.00	225.00	450.00	825.00
Mexico (sea)	65.00	195.00	390.00	735.00
Netherlands (air)	75.00	225.00	450.00	825.00
Netherlands (sea)	65.00	195.00	390.00	735.00
Norway (air)	75.00	225.00	450.00	825.00
Norway (sea)	65.00	195.00	390.00	735.00
Portugal (air)	75.00	225.00	450.00	825.00
Portugal (sea)	65.00	195.00	390.00	735.00
Spain (air)	75.00	225.00	450.00	825.00
Spain (sea)	65.00	195.00	390.00	735.00
Sweden (air)	75.00	225.00	450.00	825.00
Sweden (sea)	65.00	195.00	390.00	735.00
Switzerland (air)	75.00	225.00	450.00	825.00
Switzerland (sea)	65.00	195.00	390.00	735.00
Taiwan (air)	75.00	225.00	450.00	825.00
Taiwan (sea)	65.00	195.00	390.00	735.00
Turkey (air)	75.00	225.00	450.00	825.00
Turkey (sea)	65.00	195.00	390.00	735.00
U.S.A. (air)	75.00	225.00	450.00	825.00
U.S.A. (sea)	65.00	195.00	390.00	735.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	75.00	225.00	450.00	825.00
U.S.S.R. (sea)	65.00	195.00	390.00	735.00
Yugoslavia (air)	75.00	225.00	450.00	825.00
Yugoslavia (sea)	65.00	195.00	390.00	735.00



# Lord Bertrand Russell Dies at 97; Won Nobel Prize for Literature



LEADING A SIT-IN—Lord Russell and followers protesting the stationing of U.S. nuclear-powered and nuclear missile-armed submarines in Scotland. He and his wife were sentenced to seven days in jail which they served in the fall of 1961—his second jail term.

aimed from Page 1)

for his involvement in Vietnam, he scorned easy popularity and comfortable platitudes. He was, indeed, untamable, for he had a profound faith in the ultimate triumph of rationality, which he was certain he represented in an undistorted fashion.

His active involvement in causes (and the scores of positive declarations he made in their behalf) earned him a good deal of abuse and even ridicule. "England's wisest fool" was what his deriders said.

## Harsh Criticism

Some of the severest criticism was directed at Lord Russell for his condemnation of U.S. policy in Vietnam and for his attempts to show the United States guilty of crimes against humanity there. "Oddly, the criticism came not only from war partisans but also from the Soviet Union, a professed ally of North Vietnam, which Lord Russell believed lacked staunchness because it was under the thumb of the United States."

His attitude toward Vietnam stemmed from concern over the possibility of a nuclear war. Although he had once suggested the threat of a preventive nuclear war to impose disarmament on the Soviet Union, his views sobered in the mid-1950s, through the Committee of 100 in Britain he strove to arouse mass opposition to atomic weaponry. For his part in a London demonstration in 1957, he went unrepentantly to jail. He was 89 at the time.

Later, at the height of the Cuban missile crisis in 1962, he dispatched letters to President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev, bidding them to hold summit talks to avert war. Although he was partly rebuffed by President Kennedy, Lord Russell was convinced that he had been instrumental in setting the dispute peacefully.

## Critic of Russia

No Communist ("I dislike communism because it is undemocratic and, as a result, it favors exploitation").

Whitehead and I finished *Principia Mathematica*, when I was 38, mathematics was my chief interest and my chief source of happiness.

## To Atheism

As an adolescent he read widely, advanced in mathematics and speculated about religion. Lord Russell's "Autobiography" recites in detail the painful intellectual struggle that he waged with himself over theology, in the course of which he wrote out in his journal, in Greek, the argumentation that led to his decision to become an atheist.

Entering Trinity College, Cambridge, at 18, he was soon in the company of its brightest minds—G. Lowe Dickinson, G. E. Moore, John Maynard Keynes, Lytton Strachey, Charles Santel, Theodore Davies, John Maynard Keynes, John Maynard Keynes, Lytton Strachey, Charles Santel, Theodore Davies, John Maynard Keynes.

Graduating with highest honors, he married Alys Pearsall Smith, a pretty American Quaker five years his senior. The marriage lasted from 1894 to 1918, but it was terminated in fact in 1907. "I went out bicycling one afternoon and, suddenly, as I was riding along a country road, I realized that I no longer loved Alys," he recalled. Subsequently, Lord Russell had several love affairs, including a celebrated liaison with the flamboyant Lady Ottoline Morrell and another with Lady Constance Malleson, the actress known professionally as Colette O'Neill.

After Lord Russell's first marriage he and his wife traveled on the Continent, where he studied economics and German social democracy, and thence to the United States, where he lectured at Bryn Mawr College and the Johns Hopkins University. Meanwhile, he became a fellow at Trinity.

## A Breakthrough

The year 1900 was one of the most important of Lord Russell's life. In July he attended an international congress of philosophers in Paris and met Giuseppe Peano, an originator of symbolic logic. Lord Russell devoured Peano's works. Re-

counting his exhilaration, he wrote: "For years I had been endeavoring to analyze the fundamental notions of mathematics. Suddenly, in the space of a few weeks, I discovered what appeared to be definite answers to the problems which had baffled me for years."

In October he sat down to write "The Principles of Mathematics," putting down 200,000 words in three months. With its publication in 1903, he plunged into an eight-year task of elucidating the logical foundations of mathematics that became "Principia Mathematica."

"Principia Mathematica," one of the world's great rationalist works, cost Lord Russell and Whitehead his off-earned collaborator, 550 each to publish. Despite its complexities, the book took the mystery out of mathematical knowledge.

In the years when Lord Russell was writing his philosophical works, he continued an interest in social problems by participating in the women's suffrage movement and in Fabian Society activities. But he was essentially a loner until World War I transformed him into a political animal. In the second volume of his autobiography he said that "I underwent a process of rejuvenation" because of the war.

## Becomes Pacifist

"It shook me out of my prejudices and made me think afresh on a number of fundamental questions," he wrote. A jingoist in the early stages of the Boer War, Lord Russell later became an anti-imperialist; and in 1914 he was a pacifist, but not a pro-German. He joined the No Conscription Fellowship, delivered a series of rousing pacifist lectures and displayed energy and courage in helping conscientious objectors.

He also wrote "War—The Offspring of Fear," "Principles of Social Recognition" and "Justice in Wartime."

Lord Russell was jailed for six months for his utterance. He passed his sentence writing and studying in a comfortable cell in Brixton Prison. His pacifism alienated many of his friends, and in his loneliness he entered into an intense love affair with the actress Colette O'Neill.

After the war, Lord Russell visited the Soviet Union and met Lenin, Trotsky and Gorky. He expressed sympathy for the aims espoused by the Communists, but he also voiced misgivings about Soviet methods and found their system wanting in logic. In "The Practice and

Theory of Bolshevism," published in 1920, he concluded:

"I am compelled to reject bolshevism for two reasons. First, because the price mankind must pay to achieve communism by Bolshevik methods is too terrible; and, secondly, because, after paying the price, I do not believe the results would be what the Bolsheviks profess to desire."

Soviet leaders apparently never forgave him for his harsh judgment despite his favorable appraisal of Lenin.

## Opens School

In the twenties, after his second marriage, the Russells established an experimental school, the Beacon Hill School, to promote progressive education.

The school's concepts had a wide influence in Britain and the United States, where they were the foundation for scores of similar institutions and practices.

In 1931, he became the third Earl Russell on the death of his brother, John Francis Stanley Russell, the second earl. He took the honor lightly.

Two years later his wife Dora, who had borne him two children, announced that her third child had been sired by another man. The divorce suit was a nine-day wonder in the press. After the decree was granted, Lord Russell married his secretary, and the couple had a child in 1937.

With the rise of Hitler, Lord Russell opposed Nazi methods, but also opposed any steps that might lead to war. His attitude changed in 1939 after the German invasion of Czechoslovakia and Poland.

## U.S. Sojourn

Meanwhile, in 1938, Lord Russell began an extended visit to the United States, teaching first at the University of Chicago and then at the University of California at Los Angeles. He also gave a lecture series at Harvard and in 1940 he received an appointment to teach at tax-supported City College of New York.

The step loosed a storm of protest and eventually State Supreme Court Justice John E. McGeehan vacated the appointment on the ground that Lord Russell was an alien and an advocate of sexual immorality. He said Lord Russell would be occupying "a chair of indecency" at City College.

In the next four years Lord Russell spoke at various institutions and put the finishing

touches on his "Story of Western Philosophy," the main source of his income for many years.

Returning to Britain in 1944, he continued to write and lecture there.

In 1950 he was awarded the Nobel Prize "in recognition of his many-sided and significant writings, in which he appeared as a champion of humanity and free thought."

Since the middle fifties, Lord Russell devoted most of his seemingly inexhaustible energies to a drive against nuclear war.

## Auto-Obituary

Lord Russell had a rather pious sense of humor about himself and death, and in 1937 he composed his own obituary as he imagined it might appear in the Times of London. He disclosed his article in an interview in 1948. It read in part:

"In his (Russell's) youth he did work of importance in mathematical logic, but his eccentric attitude toward the First World War revealed a lack of balanced judgment, which increasingly infected his later writings."

"His life, for all its waywardness, had a certain anachronistic consistency, reminiscent of that of the aristocratic rebels of the early 19th century. His principles were curious, but such as they were they governed his actions. In private life he showed none of the acerbity which marred his writings but was a genial conversationalist, not devoid of human sympathy."

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## World Leaders Laud Russell or Philosophy, Peace Work

LONDON, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—Mr. Minister Harold Wilson in a tribute tonight, said Lord Russell's restless mind could never detach itself from the world's ills. As a scientist, he felt a responsibility for ensuring that unprecedented scientific advances that occurred within long lifetimes should not be the means of destroying human race," Mr. Wilson

than his contemporaries and felt more than they did," Mrs. Gandhi said in a statement issued in Lucknow, India. "Like Voltaire, two centuries earlier, he attacked and exposed all forms of deception and strove to create a new enlightenment."

Another Indian statesman, former President Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, called Lord Russell "a genius who fought oppression and war, and a lover of humanity."

In Stockholm, one of Lord Russell's close friends, Prof. Gunnar Myrdal, chairman of the International Peace Research Institute, said:

"Bertrand Russell saw the fatal role in history played by the stupidity of man, his ignorance and lack of human decency. It is to a large extent due to him that the opposition to the illegal, immoral, cruel and stupid colonial war of the United States in Vietnam was consolidated both in America and the whole world."

A personal tribute came from American Ralph Schuman, 94, who was Lord Russell's private secretary for more than five years: "He was a good, kindly, generous and sweet man."

In Beirut, Sheikh Abdullah al-Alyfi, a prominent Lebanese literary figure and peace worker, said that Lord Russell "entrusted the soul of humanity to a quagmire." He added: "When the world tomorrow looks in a mirror it will see the face of a savior called Bertrand Russell."

In Melbourne, Australia, Robert Hawke, president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, said: "Bertrand Russell has been a massive figure in the affairs of mankind this century."

In Canberra, Prof. J.A. Passmore, head of the department of philosophy in the Australian National University's Research School of Social Sciences, said that Lord Russell had substantially created the new subject of mathematical logic.

Among the hundreds of telegrams received by Lady Russell today was one from Queen Elizabeth II which said: "I am sorry to learn of the death of Lord Russell, whose distinguished contribution to 20th-century thought is recognized throughout the world. My husband joins me in sending your our sincere sympathy."

## War Crimes

Convinced by data collected for him in Vietnam that the United States was committing war crimes, Lord Russell organized and helped finance a mock trial of American leaders. The war crimes tribunal, presided over by Jean-Paul Sartre and Issac Deutscher, met in Stockholm in May, 1967, and issued a detailed indictment of U.S. military practices. Although the U.S. State Department discounted the testimony adduced by the tribunal, Lord Russell was impressed by the evidence. The tribunal, in the end, caused only a minor stir in part because the Communist press in Europe boycotted its proceedings.

A gentle, even shy man, Lord Russell was delighted as a conversationalist, companion and friend. He was capable of a pyrotechnical display of wit, erudition and curiosity, and he bubbled with anecdotes about world events. Despite his title, he was "Bertie" to one and all. His charm, plus his assured position in the upper reaches of the British aristocracy, created for him a world-wide circle of friends. They were a heterogeneous lot, ranging over the years from Tennyson to Graham Greene to Sartre.

The philosopher's eccentricity, or, as he would have it, his independence of mind, was familiar. He was born at Ravenscroft, Monmouthshire, on May 18, 1872. He was the youngest of three children of Lord Amberley and the former Katharine Stanley, daughter of Baron Stanley of Alderley. His paternal grandfather was John Russell, the first earl, who was twice prime minister and a leader in obtaining passage of the Reform Bill of 1832, that liberalized election to the House of Commons.

One of Bertrand's maternal uncles became a Roman Catholic and a bishop; another became a Moslem and made the pilgrimage to Mecca; a third was a combative agnostic. His mother campaigned for votes for women and was a friend of Mazzini, the Italian revolutionary. His father was a free-thinker. Together they shocked society by arranging a *ménage à trois* with the tutor of their elder son.

## Early Life

Bertrand's mother died when he was two and his father about a year later. Lord Amberley left the guardianship of his sons (the third child, a daughter, had died) to the tutor and another man, both atheists. The guardianship was broken, however, by Lord John Russell and Bertrand was reared, after his grandfather's death in 1878, by Lady Russell, a woman of strict Puritan moral views.

## Anti-Israel Note Russell's Last

LONDON, Feb. 3 (UPI).—Just a few days before he died, Lord Bertrand Russell said out at Israel, criticizing refugees and Arab policies saying Israel could not be given for its role in the Middle East crisis.

He attacked appeared today in form of a message from a Russell to the Interparliamentary Conference meeting. It is believed to be the document written by Lord Russell in defense of human rights.

The message, broadcast over radio, said in part: "That Israel is doing today is not to be forgiven because it is only condemning a large number of refugees to hardship by subjecting the Arabs in occupied countries to military and driving the Arab tribes into giving priority to any requirements at the expense of national development. The first step towards the end of the conflict in the Middle East should be the withdrawal of Israel from the territories it occupied in June."

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Brussels.....	92.10	95.39	97.89	91.73
Frankfurt.....	153.70	154.48	169.15	153.70
London.....	195.6	195.9	203.4	195.4
London 500.....	127.7	127.8	137.14	127.1
Niisa.....	71.09	72.33	72.67	69.54
Paris.....	186.1	185.3	197.3	181.1
Spain.....	111.4	109.1	112.6	108.1
Tokyo (a).....	173.21	174.76	183.69	173.21
Tokyo (b).....	226.61	221.45	246.22	223.88
Zurich.....	331.6	332.6	355.9	321.9

(a) New. (b) Old.

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London.....	195.6	195.9	203.4	195.4
London 500.....	127.7	127.8	137.14	127.1
Niisa.....	71.09	72.33	72.67	69.54
Paris.....	186.1	185.3	197.3	181.1
Spain.....	111.4	109.1	112.6	108.1
Tokyo (a).....	173.21	174.76	183.69	173.21
Tokyo (b).....	226.61	221.45	246.22	223.88
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## Kentucky Five Squeaks

## Penn Beats Columbia For Ivy League Lead

YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—The combined 66 points last night's game between Penn and Columbia's Pete Maravich, 49 and 48, became the first college basketball player to 4,000 in a career, but Penn happy to have Bob Moore's 15 Kentucky was just wild about Miller's 4.

## Warriors Get Rights to NBA Summer Beauty

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The Warriors, a budding team, have been awarded the rights to the NBA Summer Beauty pageant.

The Warriors said the deal involved a player or players to be named after the season. The agency could depend on the team in signing Beauty.

Beauty, a 6-foot-8-inch 225-pounder who played with the Hawks for a season and was named to All-Star teams, signed a one-year contract with the Warriors last Oct. 7 after he failed to reach a contract agreement with the Hawks.

He Hawks, who filed a court suit against Beauty and the Stars, have filed the gap left by Beauty with the acquisition Sunday.

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Hugh McElhenny



Pete Pihos



Tom Fears



Jack Christiansen

## Harvard Holds Line, Patriots May Have to Run

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 3 (UPI)—Harvard University held fast yesterday and refused to permit the Boston Patriots to use Harvard Stadium.

The third-ranked Patriots suffered their first defeat of the season Saturday against Vanderbilt. The team, which jumped from 14th to 10th in the Associated Press poll, had just blown a 12-point lead in the closing minutes and trailed 17th-ranked Columbia by a point when Moore sank two free throws and added a corner jump shot a minute later to help the Quakers to a 27-22 triumph.

The victory broke a tie with Columbia's Ivy League lead. The only other ranking teams in action were No. 8 Jacksonville, which walloped Iowa, 110-7, and Kansas State, No. 15, which remained in the Big Eight lead with an 82-64 triumph of Iowa State.

William Sullivan, president of the Patriots, said a legislative hearing last week at Harvard Stadium was the club's last hope of staying in Boston.

"I don't care to say anything," he said yesterday. "I don't know what I could say that would help the situation any."

McElhenny, known as "The King," was a running back. Christiansen was a defensive back and Pihos was a defensive back.

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## McElhenny, 3 Others Named To Pro Football Hall of Fame

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 3 (AP)—Hugh McElhenny, Tom Fears, Pete Pihos and Jack Christiansen, four stars of the 1950s, have been elected to the professional football Hall of Fame.

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## Cerdan Offered Fight in Garden

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (UPI)—Marcel Cerdan Jr. has been offered one of the biggest purses for a non-title welterweight bout in history to meet unbeaten Donato Paduano of Canada in Madison Square Garden.

Cerdan, who played college ball at the University of Indiana, spent his entire pro career with the Philadelphia Eagles, from 1947 through 1955.

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## Ashe, Richey Gain Pakistani Upsets Moore In Philadelphia Tennis

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3 (AP)—Sharaf of the United Arab Republic, 6-3, 6-2, and Fred Stolle of Australia ousted George Sefton Moore Jr., the 1969 national amateur champion, 6-2, 7-5.

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## RED SMITH The Week That Was

It was a tough week. South Africa's Arthur Ashe for reasons of health (he has a skin ailment), several Congressmen made plans to put on the gloves with Joe Frazier and Jimmy Ellis, and a proposal was put forward to operate the Seattle Pilots as a non-profit organization.

That last must have made Walter O'Malley's soul shiver around the edges like a barbecued oyster.

In Washington, aside to Red Smith, McNally, R. N.Y., said his boss had arranged for Frazier and Ellis to box in the House Office Building as part of training for their heavyweight championship Feb. 16 in Madison Square Garden.

The side said McNally was right fan who acted with fairness, prudence and deliberation. They have made and

are continuing to make every reasonable effort to avoid snatching the team out of town. They have gone on record against letting Bill Daley, the Cleveland moneybags who controls the club, make a profit after a single year of unsuccessful operation.

With money and Dallas, Fort Worth bidding for the club, efforts had gone as high as \$12 million when the American League stepped in and set a price of \$9 million—representing the \$6.5 million paid by Daley and his associates plus a \$2.5 million bank loan.

The league then gave a Seattle group an additional nine days to get up the purchase money. The group talked about an operation that would be non-profit by design, not inadvertently as it was last season. The new deadline is Friday, about the latest date possible because spring training starts two weeks after that and the Pilots must open the season somewhere two months after the deadline.

No More Kape To be sure, these measures were dictated in part by self-interest. To quit the city after only one year would be a humiliating confession of defeat which the league is anxious to avoid.

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## From 'Miss It Nigger' to 'Attaboy Pete'

By Shirley Povich

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The way it came over on television from San Diego on Sunday, everybody was happy when Pete Brown's last putt on the playoff hole broke in and then dropped. Brown thereby won the \$150,000 Andy Williams-San Diego Open, and the TV cameras showed the delighted faces of the green, and guys got to their feet and looked like they wanted to slap the winner on the back and say, "Attaboy, Pete."

This was a switch from what used to happen sometimes when graduates of the United Golf Association played in the big-money tournaments formerly reserved for white professionals. Not until 1954, when a court suit was threatened, did the PGA exempt the "causing only" clause from its bylaws and permit a Negro named Jim Rhodes to play in a California tournament.

The pros themselves have been quicker to accept their Negro colleagues than some of the galleries, especially in the South. As recently as last April in the Greater Greensboro Open in North Carolina, Charlie Sifford was

heckled with shouts of "Miss it, nigger!" Four white men were arrested and charged with being drunk. Later, Lee Elder, another Negro, had similar difficulty in Memphis, Tenn.

Brown was the utterly attractive winner of the San Diego Open, tournament, in which he three-putted the 72nd green from 25 feet to create the playoff he won from Tony Jacklin. Of his three-putt episode, Brown said with charming candor, "I choked."

## Denver Coach Gets Two-Year Contract

DENVER, Feb. 3 (UPI)—The Denver Rockets of the American Basketball Association have signed Joe Belmont to a two-year contract as coach.

Belmont, who became acting coach of the Rockets Dec. 10 of last year, has posted a record of 19 victories against only four losses and led the Rockets to a 15-game winning streak, one game shy of the ABA record. He brought the club from last place in the Western Division to within 1 1/2 games of the first-place New Orleans Buccaneers after replacing John B. McClendon as coach.

Jim Brown, the old Cleveland fullback who opted for the movies and can now afford to sponsor a pro on the golf tour, is the backer of the 35-year-old Brown. Jim Brown's faith in his man was unquestioned. Pete Brown hadn't won any kind of a tournament since the Waco-Turner Open of 1964, and the \$20,000 he earned last year hardly offset expenses.

The lot of the Negro golf pro has improved since they were able to get out of their own, restricted

leagues where the b.c. hustlers made the most money. In the "Tiger" era, the PGA Association, \$10,000 tournament, winning for a year was big. Lee Elder's earnings on the PGA circuit last year totaled \$53,678 and Charlie Sifford who was 45th on the money list, earned \$39,864.

The U.S. Golf Association, sometimes called stuffy, was more liberal than the PGA in its attitude toward Negro golfers. As early as 1897, a Negro caddy named John Shippen was accepted as a competitor in the first U.S. Open at Shinnecock Hills on Long Island, finished fifth and won \$10 in purse money.

## College Cage Ratings

By The Associated Press

(First-place votes, records through Saturday in parentheses.)

1. UCLA (21) (15-1) ..... 629  
2. Kentucky (15-1) ..... 523  
3. St. Bonaventure (13-1) ..... 376  
4. North Carolina State (12-1) ..... 320  
5. New Mexico State (11-1) ..... 285  
6. North Carolina (12-3) ..... 233  
7. Jacksonville (14-1) ..... 232  
8. Jacksonville (14-3) ..... 232  
9. Pennsylvania (11-1) ..... 181  
10. Southern California (12-3) ..... 180  
11. Drake (12-1) ..... 152  
12. Drake (12-1) ..... 102  
13. Houston (14-3) ..... 61  
14. Houston (14-3) ..... 42  
15. Houston (14-3) ..... 41  
16. Villanova (12-1) ..... 24  
17. Iowa (14-1) ..... 16

Also receiving votes, in alphabetical order: Georgia, Long Beach State, Louisville, Niagara, Notre Dame, Ohio State, Purdue, Santa Clara, Utah, Utah State, Western Kentucky.

COACHES' POLL By United Press International

1. UCLA (21) ..... 349  
2. Kentucky (15-1) ..... 287  
3. St. Bonaventure (13-1) ..... 203  
4. North Carolina State (12-1) ..... 198  
5. New Mexico State (11-1) ..... 118  
6. North Carolina (12-3) ..... 85  
7. Jacksonville (14-1) ..... 82  
8. Jacksonville (14-3) ..... 82  
9. Pennsylvania (11-1) ..... 51  
10. Southern California (12-3) ..... 50  
11. Drake (12-1) ..... 39  
12. Kansas State (11-1) ..... 32  
13. Davidson (12-1) ..... 21  
14. Utah State (12-1) ..... 20  
15. Santa Clara (14-1) ..... 13  
16. Columbia (12-1) ..... 13  
17. Houston (14-3) ..... 12

## Dash Record Tied

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 3 (AP)—Earl Harris of Oklahoma State University tied the world indoor record for the 60-yard dash Saturday night in 5.9 seconds at the Oklahoma City Jayco Indoor track meet. Seven other sprinters share the mark.

EVERY WEDNESDAY the FRENCH NATIONAL LOTTERY IS DRAWN FIRST PRIZE: 1 MILLION Frs. TICKET: 26 Frs. TENTH: 3 Frs.



